

## U.S. limits role of force for Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration said Monday the role of any American troops sent into Lebanon would be confined to overseeing the evacuation of Palestinian forces from West Beirut. Officials made clear the task of reassuring the central government's authority would have to be undertaken by the Lebanese although the U.S. presence would help the Lebanese army to take control. Last week the White House said the Americans' mission would also be to help the transition of authority to the Lebanese government. But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Sunday that American troops would not stay in Lebanon until the central government's authority had been fully restored. He said that would be "a totally open-ended, indefinite kind of commitment."

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## China attacks U.S. port of Israel

ONG KONG (R) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua Monday strongly condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut, the New China News Agency reported. Mr. Huang, quoted by the agency monitored here, said Washington had the unshirkable responsibility for Israel's aggression. The foreign minister made the attack on Israel and criticism of the United States during talks with a visiting delegation from Arab League states led by Ali Lutfi Al Thaor, foreign minister of North Yemen. Israel's unbridled invasion has not only gravely endangered the peace and security in the Middle East but also posed a threat to world peace," the agency quoted Mr. Huang as saying. "The U.S. government has the unshirkable responsibility for Israel's atrocious aggression," he said.

## Greece offers Lebanon peace force

THESS (R) — Greece would be prepared to send a small unit, no more than 300 men, to participate in a peace-keeping force in Lebanon if the United States, the Soviet Union and all parties to the conflict agreed, a government spokesman said Monday. One possible arrangement that Greece could find acceptable would be a force consisting of French, Norwegian and Greek troops, he added. But both superpowers, as well as the Lebanese government, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would have to give their consent for a Greek force to be sent, he said.

## British Rail strike enters 9th day

ONDON (R) — Britain's striking train drivers ignored an appeal to return to work Monday, and the railways management said it would now consider sacking them and closing the network. Only 718 of British Rail's 17,000 drivers had run by noon Monday, the ninth day of the strike, which is costing it £8 million (\$14 million) a day. A spokesman said: "These figures are certainly not enough to justify keeping the network open next week." A decision on whether to close the system will be taken at a British railways board meeting on Tuesday.

## BBC commemorates 10th anniversary

ONDON (R) — Historic sounds from 60 years of broadcasting in Britain Monday rang out in St. Paul's Cathedral in a tribute to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, radio and television personalities listened to famous BBC recordings at a thanksgiving service marking the 60th anniversary of the BBC and 50th anniversary of its external services. The Queen heard the voice of her grandfather, King George V, delivering his first Christmas Day message to the British empire 50 years ago and choral music from her own coronation in 1953. The microphone used by King George is displayed, decorated with flowers, at the entrance to the cathedral.

## Italy seeks details of banker's death

OME (R) — The Rome magistrate enquiring into the mysterious death of Italian banker Roberto Calvi in London has asked British police for fresh information which could show if Mr. Calvi was murdered, judicial sources said Monday. The financier, head of Italy's biggest private bank, Banco Ambrosiano, disappeared from his Rome flat last month and was found a week later hanging under Blackfriars Bridge in London. His death has caused a scandal in financial circles, including the Vatican bank, Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR). IOR's Domenico Sica has asked London police to provide details about river tides and the take of the banker's clothes, soaked by river water, in an effort to reconstruct Mr. Calvi's movements before and after death.

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

A STAR IS BORN!

SHORTLY!

## The Jerusalem Star

Jordan's Weekly English Language newspaper.



His Majesty King Hussein confers with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who started a two-day visit to Jordan Monday. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

King, W. German foreign minister review Mideast

## Israel cannot achieve security by use of force, Genscher says

AMMAN (Agencies) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Monday appealed to all parties in the Lebanon conflict to end what he called a "vicious circle of violence."

Mr. Genscher was speaking at the start of a two-day visit to Jordan.

"Security" in the Middle East can be achieved in the end only by peaceful agreements between peoples, not through military

might," Mr. Genscher said at a dinner given by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

"We call on all parties involved to end all actions which sharpen... rather than solve the conflict," he said. "The vicious circle of violence and counter-violence in the Middle East must be broken."

Mr. Genscher said West Germany was convinced that Israel could not achieve the security it sought by the use of force, but only through the recognition of Palestin-

ian rights, including that of self-determination.

Mr. Qasem said Mr. Genscher's visit had come at a time when the whole of the Middle East needed "a new look."

Later on Monday, His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Mr. Genscher and reviewed with him the current developments in the Middle East and the Lebanese situation resulting from Israel's invasion, as well

(Continued on page 3)

## Israelis arrest 50

### Birzeit demonstrators

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli police Monday arrested 50 Palestinian students who protested against the closure of Birzeit University in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The university was closed last week for three months after students staged violent demonstrations against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Security sources said the youths were detained after entering a Jerusalem high school. They

demanded to use the premises to finish their interrupted school year.

In a protest outside the university Monday, an Israeli soldier was hurt when Arab youths pelted a military patrol with stones.

Birzeit student acquitted

Meanwhile in Ramallah, an Israeli military court acquitted a

(Continued on page 3)

## Iran masses troops on border with Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iran's army is poised to invade Iraq and only the timing of a political decision by Tehran may be holding back the attack, Western diplomats said Monday.

The diplomats, quoting intelligence reports reaching Western capitals, said the Iranians had massed "a large number of divisions" on the southern Gulf war front and may threaten the Iraqi port of Basra.

Iranian religious and political leaders have been campaigning for the past two weeks for an invasion of Iraq to force the government of Iraq to pay reparations for the 22-month-old Gulf war.

The reports of an Iranian troop build-up were the first indication that the threats might be more than a domestic effort to keep the Iranian public on a war footing, the diplomats said.

The Western diplomats said there still appeared to be political differences within the Tehran regime over whether to launch an invasion.

Meanwhile, Iran's official media have indicated that Iran might be on the verge of attacking Iraq to try to threaten the Baghdad government and impose a settlement of the Gulf war.

A commentary on Tehran Radio said: "We are now about to end this imposed war through a grand and historic battle."

The commentary was part of a campaign by Iran's clerical rulers to pave the way for an invasion of Iraq by reminding Iranian troops that the 22-month-old war was not over.

The radio commentary said there would be no peaceful solution to the war.

## Moscow: U.S. troops would encourage Israeli aggression

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union Monday again condemned the idea of U.S. Marines being sent to Lebanon, suggesting it would incite further Israeli "aggression" against other Arab countries.

The Communist Party daily Pravda said in a commentary: "It is not peace or stability that U.S. troops will bring to Lebanon and the Middle East."

"They will further aggravate the situation in that region of the world, explosive as it is. U.S. actions only add fuel to the Middle Eastern conflict," it said.

The Pravda commentary appeared under the name of Alexei Petrov, widely regarded as indicating high-level Kremlin authorship.

Moscow has come out strongly against any U.S. participation in a proposed multi-national force to supervise withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut.

President Leonid Brezhnev warned President Reagan last week that if U.S. troops were sent there, the Soviet Union "would build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

Pravda said there were no guarantees that having got rid of the Lebanon problem, "U.S.-supported Israel is not going to start aggression against other Arab countries which are unwilling to put up with imperialist dictatorship and the Camp David collusion."

"Such fears are well-justified, especially if one takes into account U.S. plans to dispatch its troops to Lebanon, the centre of the Arab World," it said.

Pravda said it was "utterly false and hypocritical" to maintain that peace and calm would come to the region if the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Palestinian refugee camps were moved from Lebanon.

PARIS (R) — A representative of Lebanese rightists said Monday France was prolonging the "crisis" in his country with its diplomatic initiatives.

Maj. Fuad Malek, representative to France for the right-wing Falangists, said French diplomacy was encouraging the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to demand tougher conditions for its withdrawal from West Beirut.

French policy in Lebanon is the cause of the prolongation of the crisis because it gives the PLO hope that the Palestinians can get some advantage or gains from the current negotiations, he told the French diplomatic press association.

France has condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and called on it to stop the fighting.

The French government has

(Continued on page 3)

## Falangists criticise French policy

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(Continued on page 3)

## Devastating PLO fire forces Israelis to shift positions

## Latest Beirut ceasefire holds

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A sixth ceasefire between the Israeli invading forces and Palestinian commandos entrenched in West Beirut held firm Monday as negotiators looked abroad for the next attempts to end the siege.

Lebanese government officials and Palestinians said they attached great importance to visits to Washington this week by the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud Al Faisal, and hoped U.S. special envoy Philip Habib could prevent a new outbreak of hostilities.

The ceasefire Sunday night ended a day of fierce artillery and rocket exchanges right across the divided city. Local radio said at least 60 people were killed and 170 wounded in the fighting.

Rockets and shells fired by the Palestinian fighters scored direct hits on Israeli positions in the hills, and correspondents saw Israeli armour pulling back from exposed forward positions.

The fighting, some of the heaviest since the month-old siege began, was seen here as a sign of Israeli impatience to get the Palestinian forces out of Beirut, and eventually out of Lebanon, as Israel has demanded as a condition to end the blockade of the city.

The latest snag was Syria's refusal to receive the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters and their families. Mr. Khaddam is expected to discuss Syria's conditions for taking them when he visits Washington.

PLO's terms

A PLO paper submitted to the Lebanese, French, British and Saudi governments and to the United Nations clearly stated the commandos and their leaders were willing to leave Beirut under certain conditions and if a new home for them could be found.

Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, said his organisation had answered all the queries put to it and the hall was now in the court

(Continued on page 3)

of Syria and the United Nations.

The 11-point plan calls for an international force to oversee disengagement between Israeli troops and Palestinian forces and to guarantee the safety of Palestinians in refugee camps, who would otherwise feel vulnerable to attack from the Israelis or their right-wing Lebanese allies.

Mr. Hassan said the Lebanese government had endorsed the plan but "it met unexpected difficulties which must be dealt with Syria."

He said Syria was the PLO's natural choice as a new home and it preferred to go by land "because we must make the Israelis pay a price for a solution by withdrawing forward."

But diplomats said that even if Syria agreed to take the PLO and the U.N. formed a peacekeeping force, a military showdown with Israeli forces in the streets of Beirut could not be ruled out altogether.

The PLO still insists on maintaining a political and symbolic military presence in Lebanon, while Israel rejects the idea.

PLO sources said they hoped the Palestinian argument that this

was purely a matter for the Lebanese government would win over the United States, which would then put pressure on Israel to spare Beirut.

The situation in the besieged city was described as quiet but tense Monday after Sunday's devastating fighting.

Israel moves

Israel has pulled back quantities of men and armour from exposed forward positions around Beirut after Sunday's intense Palestinian shelling.

Military spokesman Col. Paul Kedar said three Israeli soldiers were killed and 26 were wounded in the artillery and rocket exchanges, some of the fiercest in Israel's month-long invasion of Lebanon.

But there was no sign of a general Israeli pull-back. The aim appeared to be to move men and equipment out of particularly vulnerable positions.

Fires were still burning Monday at an Israeli camp and motor pool below the mountain village of Baabda. The pine-clad slopes around were charred and smoking.

The camp, which took several direct hits, was almost deserted with most of the ammunition trucks and armoured vehicles moved out. The blackened hulls of five lorries had been covered with tarpaulins.

The usually bustling Israeli command post at Baabda, a con-

## 'PLO to set up government-in-exile in Cairo only if U.S. recognises it'

CAIRO (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would establish a government-in-exile in Cairo only if there were guarantees that the U.S. government would recognise it, according to a PLO representative here.

Said Kamal in an interview with Mayo newspaper, said the Palestinians "are ready to accept Egypt's offer to set up a provisional Palestinian government in Cairo only if there were guarantees that would secure a U.S. recogni-

tion of such a government."

Egypt has said it would welcome the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile in Cairo. But President Hosni Mubarak has made clear that Egypt would not accept armed Palestinians on its soil.

Mr. Kamal told Mayo, journal of the ruling National Democratic Party, that he believed Tunis to be the ideal site for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile because the Arab League was based there.

"There is no deadline, but time is not limitless... if the talks are dragging no hopelessly, it will affect the limits of the time we allow."

converted school, was quieter Monday and correspondents saw a caravan of M-60 tanks move out.

At least eight armoured personnel carriers remained at the command post.

Just below, four tanks with their barrels trained on West Beirut lurked in the tall grass and olive trees. But much of the support equipment which was usually to be seen there appeared to have been moved.

Palestinian shelling on Sunday was more devastating than usual and Israeli military sources said the commandos had been using 130-millimetre artillery in addition to rocket launchers and mortars they normally employ.

Pessimism in Israel

Meanwhile Israelis expressed growing pessimism Monday that their siege of Beirut could end in a peaceful Palestinian withdrawal.

With the death toll mounting, Israel's diverse press spoke in a gloomy chorus, casting doubts on the chances of U.S. negotiators to arrange terms for the evacuation of the PLO forces.

A senior Foreign Ministry official summed up the government attitude towards the negotiations as "scepticism rather than pessimism."

He added that "even the basic point" of whether or not the commandos intend to depart from Beirut is unclear.

Israeli Foreign Office Secretary-General David Kimche had been sent back to Beirut to emphasise to U.S. mediators Israel's repeated warning that time for negotiations was limited, he said.

## MIDDLE EAST

## The Israelisation of Jerusalem

By Kate Maguire

This is the fourth and final part of a research paper published by the Arab Research Centre (ARC), which is an independent cultural institution based in London. The ARC publications represent an account of the centre's activities, and aim at providing information for the Arab decision-maker. Kate Maguire was a lecturer at Birzeit University in the West Bank and is now a freelance writer for British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) Arabic Service and lecturer in Middle East politics for the University of Southern California.

## Jaffa Gate

Building plans were considered in 1980 for a large road system along the base of the Old City wall with a modern shopping arcade and underground garage to eliminate traffic congestion. After severe opposition from city architects and archaeologists stating that the city walls would be in danger of collapse and that such commercialism would ruin the "small shops" character of the Old City, the plans were not approved but were shelved for future consultation.

SECTION IV  
Jerusalem and Middle East peace

Jerusalem today is by demography, modern construction, land expropriation and political administration an Israeli city. The policies of the Labour government to make Jerusalem the de facto capital of Israel were continued and intensified under the Likud coalition when it came to power in 1977. There therefore seems little likelihood that there will be any change in the general direction of plans relating to Jerusalem if a Labour coalition comes to power again. The masterplans, the industrial belt, the creation of extended Jerusalem boundaries that the industrial belt would require, the Jewish population targets, were all hatched under Labour administration. And Labour, up to their election defeat in 1977, showed themselves to be very adept at handling its public image in the international arena, adept enough to deflect attention away from its activities in Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank. The Likud coalition, on the other hand, with a certain amount of political naivety has, in the last four years, announced all its intentions to the world (no matter how controversial) as if in a gesture of defiance bringing the attention of the world press injustices against the Arabs of Jerusalem and the West Bank which under Labour were kept behind closed doors.

However the Arab community has gained little in real terms from the publicity generated by Prime Minister Begin's own brand of international diplomacy. Since Camp David, the building projects have intensified, more land has been expropriated. Jerusalem has been annexed and more segments of the Arab community of Jerusalem have become ghettoised, as Jewish immigrants, encouraged by financial assistance from the Israeli authorities, continue to settle in Jerusalem.

Despite being squeezed on all sides, disillusioned by the apparent impotency of the Arab States and the U.N. regarding Israeli activities in East Jerusalem, the Arab community with few exceptions continues to demonstrate very strong active and passive resistance to the Israeli presence. But their means are limited and punishment can be severe and humiliating. For them, financial aid from outside is not the answer to Israeli pressures both direct and indirect on their independence and presence in the city. Money which is now coming in to the occupied territories from other Arab countries is directed towards:

**Lawyers' fees and fines:** for actions brought by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian community on such issues as "subversive" activities and building without permits or actions brought by Palestinians against the Israeli authorities which are mainly land expropriation cases.

**Land development** money cannot be put to full use in this area because building permits in the West Bank and Gaza are difficult to obtain particularly if the buildings are for public use. Money in the form of easy loan terms from Arab states has been used by business men and merchants to build individual private residences for which permits are easier to obtain. However this kind of building and land development does not benefit the Arab communities of the occupied territories as a whole.

**Villages:** for irrigation and farming

schemes.

## Education:

for colleges, universities, scholarships, job creation and training, books and equipment.

For the Arabs of Jerusalem the benefits of outside financial aid are even more limited. Building permits for Arab applicants seeking to build within the Jerusalem boundaries are almost impossible to obtain due to the special status Israel has given to Jerusalem and the policies maintaining that status entails, and to the scarcity of land and space which is a direct result of massive Israeli building projects since 1967. Money has come in useful for court cases, but all efforts by the Arabs of Jerusalem to have an Arab university in Jerusalem have failed.

The major problem facing the Arab community of Jerusalem cannot be alleviated by financial aid, guerrilla activities in Jerusalem or well-intentioned resolutions by both the Arab states and international community on the status of Jerusalem and the welfare of its Arab inhabitants, because that problem is it. It's time that has made the physical and demographic changes in Jerusalem possible. It's time that is making Jerusalem the insoluble issue of Middle East peace.

In 1947, the United Nations adopted the plan for the partition of Palestine that envisaged separate Arab and Jewish states in which Jerusalem would be an international enclave. In 1948 Israel violently seized Arab areas of Jerusalem in direct violation of the U.N. Resolution. It found itself fighting for total possession with Jordanian forces. In 1949 the armistice line between Israel and Jordan forces became the boundary between Israel and the West Bank, leading both Israel and Jordan in control of part of the divided city. From 1949 to 1967 nothing was done about Israel's violation of the 1947 resolution. Then in 1967 Israel seized the whole of Jerusalem, many of who are occupied in the building or related trades. If the building were to stop, Israel would have unemployment on her hands on a scale which could not be easily absorbed.

Created industrial zones on

which the population of Jerusalem and Israel will grow increasingly dependent for employment and products for home and export markets.

"Legally" expropriated vast

tracts of land in East Jerusalem and in areas of the West Bank near the Jerusalem boundaries.

"Created a Jewish presence in

East Jerusalem several members of which are now second generation.

It is against this background of

created facts, the unshakable belief by the great majority of Israelis that Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, and the importance of the time factor that

the status of Jerusalem and its future to be exposed and challenged as a central issue to Middle East Peace in the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt. Egypt did not take that opportunity and Jerusalem was not included in the framework. It was thought that at that stage that the issue of Jerusalem would create a deadlock before negotiations could be carried out over the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai. The success of the withdrawal would open the door for the next steps towards peace, autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with the full understanding on both Israel and Egypt's part that Israel did not consider Jerusalem as part of the West Bank. After agreements had been reached over Sinai, the integration of Camp David soon became inevitable. Agreements on autonomy could not be reached because of the insistence of the Israelis on dealing with the West Bank and Gaza as separate issues with different terms: disagreement over definition and boundaries of autonomy for these areas: the Likud's flaunting ges-

tures of intransigence during the peace talks: frequent announcements of new settlement plans, the Jerusalem Bill, the episode of Begin's offices, more land expropriation, plans for annexation of the Golan Heights and Israeli incursion into Lebanon and its involvement in the Lebanese war: the continued isolation of Egypt by other Arab countries.

On March 26, 1979 Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in Washington. Again the issue of Jerusalem was not included. To have referred to Jerusalem specifically would have made clear to Israel and the rest of the world that in spite of claims by Israel to the contrary, Jerusalem was included in any clauses relating to occupied territories. This matter was not cleared up.

Three weeks later, as part of his campaign for a referendum to the Egyptian people on the peace talks, President Sadat made Jerusalem the central issue of the peace talks:

"Egypt will never accept Israeli sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem. I have said that in the Knesset during my visit to Jerusalem and I say it again - that 800 million Arabs and Muslims reject this Israeli claim."

The following month Egypt called on the Islamic countries holding a summit in Morocco to discuss the issue of Jerusalem. The Islamic statement read that the return of the Arab sector to Arab sovereignty was "the basic cornerstone for the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East." Israel's reaction was to thwart the autonomy talks by intensifying her plans for East Jerusalem and preparing it for annexation. Again there was nothing the United Nations or the Arab countries could do to stop it.

Because of the continual postponement of dealing with the issue of Jerusalem since 1967, any solution which may have had a chance of success in the past is redundant in the light of the de facto status of Jerusalem today.

Chief of Staff, General Eitan

has frequently given his support

for the creation of a private

civilian army to control the Arab

inhabitants of the West Bank.

Extremist militant groups such as

Sons of Zion, Kach and TNT are

not above translating statements

of ultra-orthodox nationalism into

reality. Manifestations of those

feelings have been so far restricted

to daring but isolated incidents.

But the Arab community of

Jerusalem has no guarantee that

their activities will not be intensifyed,

particularly if "moderate"

politics prevail and the possibility

of the West Bank gaining autonomy looks like becoming a reality.

In the Jewish paper Haaretz a

survey was carried out on the tactics

of TNT. 36.6 per cent of

Israelis polled said they approved

of TNT tactics. In the previous

month Haaretz quoted from the

former military intelligence chief

General Aharon Yariv's speech at

the Hebrew University of

Jerusalem warning that some

people, "hope to exploit

situation of war to expel 7-8 hundred

thousand Arabs ... things are

being said to this effect, and the

means are even prepared".

One further point to consider

here is that Israeli sovereignty

over East Jerusalem gains inter-

national recognition or is allowed

to continue in fact but not in law

and is not included with the West

Bank in future negotiations for

Middle East peace, this sets a

dangerous precedent for other

occupied areas of the West Bank,

Gaza and Golan settled by

Israelis. They may feel their set-

tlements can fulfil similar con-

ditions to those of Jerusalem and

therefore also have the right to be

dealt with separately from the

West Bank in any future negoti-

ations.

**Other attempts**

According to Terence Prittie,

Mayor Teddy Kollek started his

moves towards integration of the

Arab community of Jerusalem

almost immediately after the 1967

war.

**Continuation of sovereignty**

Israeli sovereignty over East

Jerusalem since 1967 has brought

about drastic changes to both the

physical and demographic nature

of the city and the reducing of

Arab Jerusalem into segmented

Arab quarters. This has been done

with total disregard for the Arab

population's nationality, inde-

pendence, ownership and right to

choose. Previous chapters have

dealt with more detail the

results of Israeli occupation of

East Jerusalem. The welfare of the

Arab community of Jerusalem is

dependent on:

i. present policies of Israelisation:

those not only have a serious

effect on the Arab community

today but could have even more

severe consequences in the future.

One such example is that of popu-

lation ratio. If Israel continues to

bring Jews to settle in Jerusalem to

offset the Arab birth rate, the city

will become a vast metropolis in

over three quarters of million in

less than twenty years. Israel will

then have to eat into more West

Bank land to support it. The alter-

native would be to increase direct

and indirect pressure on members

of the Arab community to move

out of the Jerusalem boundaries. ii. the Israeli economy: if the Israeli economy continues to be stretched to its present limits and beyond the Arabs of Jerusalem stand to suffer more than the Israelis. Job and wage priorities are in favour of the Israeli. Government subsidised housing is exclusively Israeli - Jewish. There are already large discrepancies in facilities, schools, public transport, etc. Money from outside can enable Jerusalem Arabs to keep up a standard of living, providing the Israeli authorities do not find a way to stop it, but it cannot provide them with work, housing, infrastructure and facilities in Jerusalem.

iii. Israeli political life: the welfare of the Arab community of Jerusalem is dependent on swings within the Israeli political arena. The two main poles of opinion, not necessarily party-defined, can be termed the moderates and the ultra-orthodox nationalists. Within both groups there is a variation of degree among the members.

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## NEWS

## Tal meets Swiss ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal met on Monday with Swiss Ambassador in Amman Andre-Louis Vallon and discussed with him ways to develop cultural, educational and scientific relations between Jordan and Switzerland.

## Abu Qoura leaves for Geneva

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the National Society of the Jordanian Red Crescent Ahmad Abu Qoura left Amman for Geneva on Monday to participate in the meetings of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the permanent committee of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

## Government adopts proposal to move industry offices to site

AMMAN (Petra) — The government announced its approval on Monday to transfer the major administrative departments of the big industrial projects from Amman to the sites where the projects are located in order to expedite work and carry it out efficiently.

The government also announced that it seeks a balanced development in the various governorates and districts of the country and has encouraged the establishment of industrial projects outside the Amman-Zarqa area through providing the infrastructures, the public utilities and establishing industrial areas and complexes and free zones and granting them various incentives and privileges.

This came in the session held by the National Consultative Council (NCC) on Monday morning under Speaker Suleiman Arar in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the cabinet.

Companies at the rate of 55 per cent.

NCC members also discussed the article related to the advanced deduction of tax, how it should be collected, and the duties of the tax-payers. The NCC approved the articles related to the deduction of tax from the due taxes.

Discussion took place on the articles approved in the session. Mr. Badran participated in the discussion, and affirmed the need for expediting the completion of the Income Tax within one month so that it could be applied and citizens could benefit from the exemptions provided by it.

The prime minister affirmed that the criterion of the tax is not the amount of the tax paid by the tax-payer, but by the extent of his sense of belonging to his country.

The NCC will hold its next session on Thursday.

Continued from page 1

## King, Genscher confer

as the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

King Hussein explained Jordan's position vis-a-vis the invasion and asserted that by occupying Lebanon territory, disregarding United Nations resolutions, and obstructing the endeavours aimed at finding a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, Israel is endangering the area's security and stability and consequently world peace and security.

The King affirmed the significance of an effective European role to pressure Israel to implement United Nations resolutions, to immediately withdraw from Lebanon, and to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination on their national soil.

King Hussein said the "genocide" Israel is committing against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and in Lebanon places on the European community and the world community a great responsibility to put an end to Israel's aggression and to its expansionist designs and to work for guaranteeing justice for the Palestinian people."

King Hussein affirmed that the 1979 Arab summit resolutions and King Fahd's initiative genuinely express the Arabs' desire for peace and for achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, the crux of the dispute in the Middle East.

During the meeting, Mr. Genscher pointed out that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned about establishing peace and stability in the Middle East and strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the West German and Jordanian governments.

The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Foreign Minister Qasem, and Ambassador Munz.

## GCC continues discussions

These apparently have been aggravated by the Israeli military campaign. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has accused Arab states of doing little to help it and its estimated 6,000 commandos surrounded by Israeli forces in West Beirut.

The council foreign ministers were also expected to discuss the continuing Gulf war which the Gulf states see as a threat to their security.

## Kuwait blasts U.S.

The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Monday accused the United States of supporting the Israeli invasion and called on Arabs to bury their dis-

agreements and act collectively against Israel.

He said Arab countries should also reconsider their relations with other nations in the light of Israel's "war of genocide" against the Palestinian people."

"Had it not been for the full support of the United States, which claims to be the bearer of the banner of justice and human rights in the world, the Israeli enemy could not have continued his despotism in disregard of all human and international norms of behaviour," Sheikh Jaber said.

He also appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their war and work for "recovering usurped Arab and Islamic rights."

## Birzeit protesters arrested

Birzeit University student of charges of attacking an Israeli official last February.

Israeli sources, meanwhile, admitted their government Sunday dismissed the head of the town council of Deir Dibwan, a West Bank village east of Ramallah, continuing a campaign to remove pro-Palestinian leaders in Israeli-occupied territory.

The council chief, Hijazi Al Rashid, was the third Palestinian leader to be dismissed in the past week for refusing to cooperate with Israeli civil authorities.

## Paris rejects Israeli protest

annihilate, the (Palestinian) people."

According to the text issued by his office in Paris Monday, Mr. Mitterrand answered: "It is in the nature of military interventions that, on encountering resistance, they provoke, as you say, Oradours."

"Just as I did not accept the Oradour caused by the German occupation of France, no more would I accept an Oradour in Beirut, nor do I accept it in any conflict...that is why I have condemned interventions like that in Afghanistan," the president said.

The Israeli authorities reacted angrily to Mr. Mitterrand's words and on Sunday an Israeli spokesman said the Israeli foreign minister had instructed his ambassador to deliver "a sharp protest" to the French.

The statement issued by the presidential spokesman said that Mr. Mitterrand, who in March became the first French president to visit Israel, had always shown his attachment to Israel and its people.

He had no need to reaffirm this attachment and referred the Israeli government to the "reality behind the facts," the statement said.

## Falangists criticise France

launched several initiatives at the United Nations and said at the weekend it was prepared, if all involved parties agreed, to send troops to help the combatants disengage.

Maj. Malek said: "We say France is acting now against the interests of Lebanon and even against the interests of the Palestinians themselves.

"French policy may push the Palestinians to put tougher demands and in the end, should the negotiations fail, to push the Israelis to make their final assault on Beirut with the horrible massacre that will ensue."

He said the only solution to the Lebanese situation was for all foreign forces — Palestinian, Syrian and Israeli — to leave the country.

"For the time being," he said, "the interests of the Israelis are matching our own... that suits us, but I can assure you that the Israelis will have to go, too. Otherwise we shall fight them as we fought the Syrians and Palestinians."

## French building hit

In Beirut, the French ambassador to Lebanon showed correspondents round his elegant but battered residency in West Beirut which was severely damaged during artillery battles in the city on Sunday.

The ambassador, Paul Marc Henry, said he did not know whether the building had been hit deliberately or not.

His officials said 13 or 14 Israeli shells exploded in the residency gardens during day-long fighting.

The yellow stone oriental-style residency, built in 1919, is one of Beirut's most beautiful buildings. It was peppered with shrapnel which carved chunks out of the walls and sliced through windows causing considerable damage.

A large hole was blasted in the perimeter wall and shell holes pockmarked the leafy gardens. Branches lay strewn about, and about an acre was blackened by fire which almost reached the roof.

The residency lies just inside the besieged western part of Beirut beside a race course which has been a regular target for Israeli gunners who suspect it is used as a camp by commandos.

Mr. Henry, who has been involved in diplomatic efforts to arrange a peaceful end to the battle, was clearly angered by the damage and said that the Israelis knew perfectly well where the residency was.

"I don't know if the French government will protest," he said, tossing away a piece of shrapnel he had picked up from the carpet in his office.

Almost every room in the residency suffered from shrapnel and flying glass. Exquisite curtains, carpets and antique Syrian wall paneling were damaged.

## Most advanced Boeing airliner makes demonstration flight over Jordan

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The latest American aviation technology (and salesmanship) made its mark in Jordan today during a 50-minute test flight over southern Jordan by the twin-aisle, twin-engined Boeing 767 jet-powered passenger liner.

The most advanced wide-body passenger jet now flying, the 767 is in Jordan as part of a 45,000-km international demonstration tour. The first 767 was completed in August 1981 and made its maiden flight on September 26, 1981. It is scheduled to be delivered to its first customer in the United States next month.

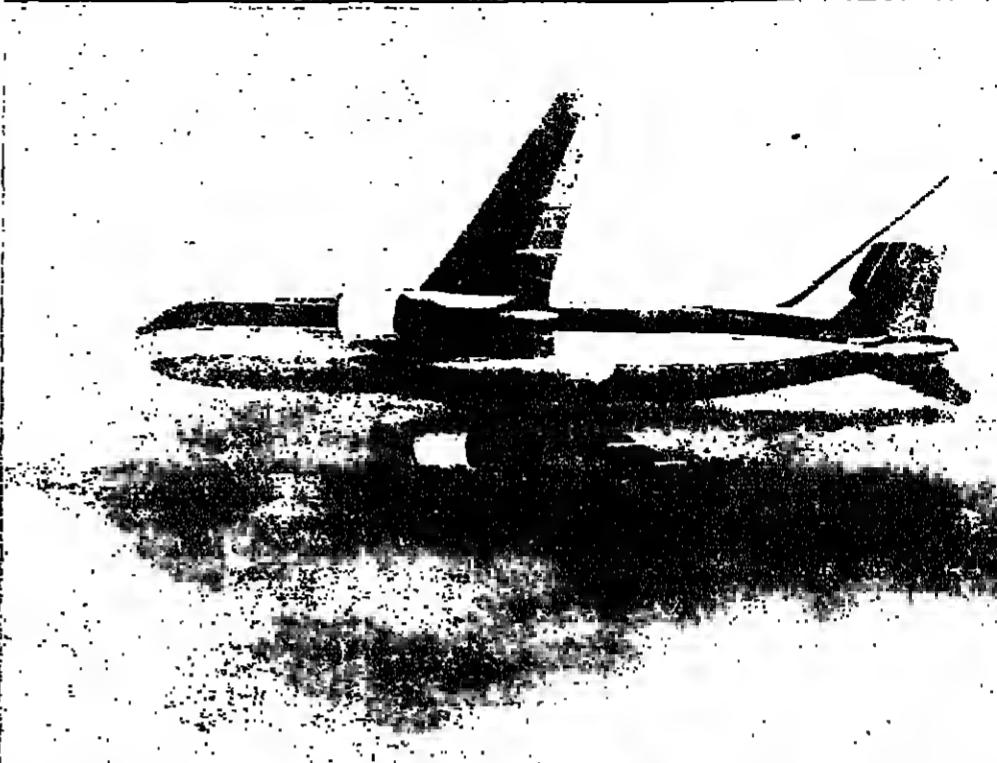
Today's flight carried a passenger load of nearly 100 people that included senior Boeing officials, much of the top brass of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, including the host, Alia's Chairman and President Ali Ghadour, Transport Minister Ali Suheimai, senior staff of the Civil Aviation Authority, Royal Jordanian Air Force officers, members of the local press and selected guests.

Mr. Ghadour told the Jordan Times that the Boeing 767 is being considered as one of two possible planes to replace the six Boeing 727s now in the company's fleet (which also includes three Boeing 747s and four Lockheed L-1011 TriStars, with a fifth TriStar to be delivered shortly).

The 767 is competing for orders in a tight race with the European Airbus 300 jet plane. Alia will have to make its decision next year on which of the two planes it will buy, with deliveries expected to start in 1985. Mr. Ghadour said that Alia would need a total of eleven new wide-body, twin-aisle planes to replace the 727s, in view of the airline's expansion and growth plans. At current prices, such a deal would be worth close to \$500 million.

The airplane now in Amman, seventh 767 to be completed and the first to be equipped with the high-technology, digital two-crew flight deck, left Seattle on July 6 and stopped in Boston for fueling. A group of European journalists boarded the airplane there and the 767 departed for a 8 hour, 11 minute flight to Torino, Italy. The distance from Boston to Torino is about 6750 kms.

Captain of the airplane is



The new Boeing 767 twinjet airliner, the seventh to be made, is now on an international demonstration tour before joining United Airlines fleet.

48,000 pounds maximum thrust. General Electric CF6-80A engines of equal thrust also are available to power 767s.

The 767 is carrying its own 19-man Boeing ground crew and a stock of spare parts, in order to be able to maintain its full schedule, which includes at least 30 flights during the 16-day tour in Europe and the Middle East.

The Boeing 767 is an entirely new commercial passenger airplane design making use of the latest in technology to provide maximum efficiency in the face of rising costs.

Production of the new twinjet began with an order for 30 medium-range 767s announced by United Airlines July 14, 1978. The 767 was the first new Boeing airliner to go into production since the 747 in 1966—and is the first member of a new family of Boeing airliners for short, medium and long ranges.

The 767's two-aisle passenger cabin follows the tradition for spaciousness established by the 747, first of the wide-body airliners. Extensive passenger research has shown the seven-aisle seating concept to be preferred by the great majority of those surveyed.

Developed in an intensive program, the 767's design has been refined to give maximum fuel performance, operational flexibility, low noise levels, advanced airplane systems including digital electronics in the most advanced airliner flight deck, and growth potential. New structural materials are being employed such as improved aluminium alloy, graphite composite and hybrid Kevlar/graphite composite.

The 767 cabin, measuring more than four feet wider than the six-aisle fuselage Boeing jettliners now in service, will seat about 211 passengers in a typical mixed-class configuration.

Performance of the new Boeing 767, in the medium-range version, will make nonstop operations over such routes as San Francisco-Cleveland, Los Angeles-Miami, Mexico City-Chicago, and London-Cairo, in the U.S. transcontinental version, the 767 will be able to operate nonstop between New York and San Francisco.

The 767 cabin, measuring more than four feet wider than the six-aisle fuselage Boeing jettliners now in service, will seat about 211 passengers in a typical mixed-class configuration.

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# Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD ABDI  
 Editor: RAMI G. KHOURY  
 Assistant Editor: YOUSSEF AL-ABIDI  
 Manager Editor: GEORGE S. HAWAIIYAH  
 General Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS  
 Editorial and advertising offices: JORDAN PRESS ROUNDABOUT, University Road, P.O. Box 0700, Amman, Jordan  
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## Try genocide, once again

THE drawn-out negotiations taking place about the future status of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership and soldiers now in Lebanon reflect two elementary factors that will return to occupy all of our minds and energy when the dust settles from the immediate situation: 1) the only way to fully resolve the Palestine-Israel conflict, and the broader Arab-Israel dispute, is via the full, free self-determination of the Palestinian people, and not by playing a game of diplomatic musical chairs to the tune of an American piper who is not allowed by Israel to negotiate with the people with whom he is actually negotiating; and 2) there is no military means to assure the "secrecy" of Israel other than by attempting to kill all four million Palestinians, and that is a feat that even the biggest American guns and airplanes and Israeli generals cannot achieve, however hard they try.

Clearly, the PLO leadership in Beirut is

negotiating as fiercely as it fought, and it is, in the final analysis, daring the Israelis to finish the job they started when they invaded southern Lebanon and occupied half the country. The Israelis are discovering, to their great dismay, no doubt, that killing people and blowing up buildings and destroying entire neighbourhoods in cities do not by themselves resolve the problematic contradiction that lies at the heart of political Zionism—that the state of Israel has been created at the cost of the disenfranchisement of the Palestinians. Genocide is perhaps one way to try to deal with the Palestinian problem, and it is being attempted in 1982 with a combination of Israeli arrogance and American foot dragging, if not even acquiescence. Why should it work in Palestine when it failed in Vietnam, Algeria, Zimbabwe and so many other places?

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israel avoiding losses in its forces by not attacking

The observer of the daily clashes between the forces of the Zionist invasion and the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces in Beirut understands that the enemy is gradually escalating its brutal shelling operations, as part of its plan to avoid the heavy losses which would be inflicted on its forces if it were to try and launch a large-scale invasion of the Lebanese capital.

It is also noticeable that the slow military attrition is accompanied with attempts of political and psychological attrition based on false and fabricated news about the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO's) acceptance of this and that of the liquidation and capitulative plans.

The military and the political sides of the Zionist plan is based on the assurance that the PLO has nothing except its fighters and limited quantities of arms and ammunition which strengthens its stand and enables it to adhere to its positions. The PLO has no other political and military sources of

support. We believe that this Israeli assurance is based on the full understanding of the Israeli leaders that the Arabs silence on what is happening in Lebanon speaks of an Arab military impotence, as well as a clear Arab stand towards the PLO. Israel is not the only party waiting to witness the capitulation of the PLO, nor is it the United States alone. The people who are waiting to witness the surrender and capitulation of the PLO are those who place their bets on the U.S. "peace" and the Zionist "justice." They are the people who silence their rifles awaiting for peace to come to them without any efforts on their part.

But we say to Israel and the United States and all those people who are waiting that a peerless steadfastness like that of the Palestinians and the Lebanese people will force you to wait until the last bullet is fired and the last drop of blood is shed.

### Al Dustour: Germans' experience with Nazis dictates their policy

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will arrive in Jordan on Monday. We welcome the German guest in our country, hoping that his visit will help crystallising a German stand that becomes Germany's status in the European community. We also hope that this stand will be harmonious with the good relations which link Germany with Jordan and the Arab Nation. It is also hoped this stand will conform to the role Germany should play having in mind the past wars and tragedies which befall the German people due to the adventures of the Nazi rule.

Adopting a policy based on logic and concern for justice and peace, Germany will hopefully support the French trend in Europe. This trend was clearly explained when the French president

said that Israeli practices in Lebanon are like the practices of the Nazis in the countries the latter occupied.

A country with Germany's experience and trend of independence which was clear in the German foreign policy, is capable of exerting positive efforts in order to put an end to the barbaric aggression being launched against Lebanon. Germany is capable of achieving a lot for the Palestinians and their legitimate rights. Germany can recognise the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We welcome the German guest hoping that his visit result in concrete steps to deter the aggression and to stop the spreading of the fire which the neo-Nazis have kindled in Lebanon.

## Cynical attempts succeed to deflate Thatcher's triumphant mood

By Alison Maitland  
 Reuter

LONDON — An impending inquiry into the Falklands conflict has stirred controversy even before it begins, deflating the triumphant mood of the British government following its military victory.

The planned government inquiry sparked a bitter row between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and former prime minister Edward Heath, angered opposition parties and set constitutionalists scratching their heads. What caused it was Mrs. Thatcher's view that the inquiry, set up to discover whether the crisis might have been avoided, should extend back to 1963 and investigate three previous administrations as well as her own. Misjudgments about Argentine intentions did not begin with the present government, her supporters argued.

But opposition members of parliament, who had demanded the inquiry to determine if the Conservative government was at fault in failing to prevent the Falklands occupation by Argentine forces last April, saw this as an attempt at evasion. One Labour M.P. declared: "There can now be no doubt that the Prime Minister's intention is to cover the matter up. That is why she wants an inquiry

going back almost 20 years."

The inquiry is almost certain to embarrass the government. Critics have already pounced on a letter Mrs. Thatcher signed two months before Argentina attacked the British colony, sending off a 10-week conflict that cost over 1,000 lives.

It was a reply to a member of the Conservative Party who questioned the wisdom of withdrawing the icebreaker Endurance, the only British ship on duty in South Atlantic waters near the Falklands. "Our judgment," Mrs. Thatcher wrote, "is that the presence of the royal marines garrison which unlike HMS Endurance is permanently stationed in the Falklands is sufficient deterrent against any possible aggression."

### Argentinians poorly assessed

Whether British policy towards the Falklands led Argentines to think that Britain would not fight for its remote colony is central to the inquiry. So is the question whether later, when the Argentine assault was imminent, intelligence reports failed to give the government warning or whether a warning was ignored. Mrs. Thatcher argued that to answer these questions fairly the defence assessments made by her government must be compared with those of previous administrations.

### Forced to back down

Political observers said the nutshell had more to do with Mr. Heath's deep resentment over the way Mrs. Thatcher and her friends had consistently reviled his government—in which they themselves played prominent parts.

### Personal feud

However personal the feud, Mr. Heath's intervention threw up the thorny constitutional question of whether a prime minister had an automatic right to consult a previous cabinet's papers. Mrs. Thatcher told Mr. Heath that she had, adding that it was her intention to ask the agreement of former prime ministers "as a matter of courtesy."

A Thatcher aide said that government papers were state property and it was for the government of the day to decide who should have access to them. The papers would not in any case be seen by Mrs. Thatcher but only by the inquiry panel on which the government would have minority representation, the aide said.

But constitutionalists voiced misgivings, arguing that it was long-established convention that cabinet documents, and the advice given to ministers by civil servants, were locked away when a new

administration came to office.

One expert, Sir Barnett Coombs, said it would "destroy all freedom of speech in cabinet" if ministers thought what they said might be disclosed to a future inquiry.

### Thatcher's cover-up

This week Mrs. Thatcher named a widely respected liberal peer and former ambassador to Washington, Lord Franks, 77, as chairman of the inquiry team, a choice acceptable to all parties. But her compromise between a 17-year probe that would spread the blame and a simple grilling of her own administration came too late to pacify her critics.

At best, they argue, she showed courtesy in failing to consult the former leaders whose papers she wanted examined. At worst she tried to turn attention from her government's part in the crisis.

"Whatever Mrs. Thatcher's intentions," said a senior political commentator, "she has made the inquiry look like a cover-up. Overlaying the clean and gallant military victory, from which many uncomplicated political dividends could have been extracted, we now have a post mortem seemingly defiled by political calculation."

## Was Sadat's death necessary to change the scenario in Egypt's politics?

## Egypt is resorted to by those who alienated it

By Hamza Hendawi  
 Reuter

Senior government officials say that from this base the PLO could start a dialogue with Israel.

### Camp David or otherwise?

The officials say that such a dialogue, hitherto spurned by the PLO, now remains the only path which they can follow in view of their crushing losses in Lebanon.

"A Palestinian settlement sponsored by Egypt is the only way out short of suicide in West Beirut," one political analyst said.

### Camp David or otherwise?

Living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, saying they are aimed at perpetuating Israel's occupation of these areas. The talks are part of the Camp David process.

"It does not matter now whether this dialogue takes place within the framework of Camp David or not," minister of state for foreign affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali told Reuters. "We are dealing with the problem pragmatically," he said.

Asked to comment on Egypt's offer to act as the host in a provisional Palestinian government, PLO official Sa'ad Kamal replied: "We do not object to the idea in principle but we do not think the timing is suitable."

"As a guerrilla organisation we have the recognition of more than a hundred sovereign nations, so why should we take the trouble now of starting this all over again?" Mr. Kamal told Reuters in an interview.

### No armed Palestinians

President Mubarak has said he was ready to let the PLO leadership in Cairo take up the political struggle. But he made clear he will not accept any armed Palestinians on Egyptian soil. But Mr. Kamal says the first step in this direction should be Washington's recognition of the right to self-determination for his people. "Only this could create a suitable atmosphere for mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel which could eventually lead to negotiations," he added.

The outcome of such negotiations could bring more problems, according to Sayed Yassin, direc-

tor of the centre of political and strategic studies. "In any negotiations a minimum of equal footing is needed, and that is not something that certainly does not exist now between the Palestinians and the Israelis," Mr. Yassin said.

### Why to concede?

Former prime minister Muammar Khalil said in an interview published this week he did not think Prime Minister Menachem Begin would be disposed to make concessions following Israel's military successes. "Why should he meet other parties half way? I believe Israel will be more intransigent in any future talks," Dr. Khalil said.

Dr. Khalil, who headed the Egyptian side in the early stages of the autonomy talks, said: "The invasion of Lebanon will make the Palestinians stay away not only from the autonomy negotiations but also from any other future peace drive."

During more than three years of autonomy talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States, hardly any tangible progress was made. Israel insisted on limiting autonomy to purely local matters while Egypt and the U.S. sought greater powers for the Palestinians. The talks reached deadlock this year after a venue dispute, Israel now insists that some of the future talks be held in Jerusalem, proclaimed by the Jewish state as its unified and eternal capital.

Egypt refuses to go there, arguing that the status of the city is among the issues to be discussed in the talks.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### CULTURAL CENTRES

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Inter-continental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
 Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
 Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
 Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
 Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Maanah and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

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### ARRIVALS

07:15 ... Cairo (EA) ... 15:15 ... Athens, Tunis (TUA) ... 16:30 ... Kuwait (KAC) ... 18:10 ... Bahrain (BA) ... 18:30 ... Baghdad (RJ) ... 19:00 ... Kuwait (RJ) ...

19:15 ... Dhahran (RJ) ... 19:30 ... Damascus (RJ) ... 19:50 ... Abu Dhabi (RJ) ... 20:00 ... Cairo (RJ) ... 20:15 ... Baghdad (RJ) ... 21:00 ... Bangkok (RJ) ... 21:15 ... Dubai, Muscat (RJ) ... 02:10 ... Cairo (EA) ...

10:00 ... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) ... 11:00 ... Riyadh (SV) ... 11:10 ... Cairo (EA) ... 11:20 ... Ankara (TA) ... 12:10 ... Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA) ... 12:45 ... Tunis, Athens (TUA) ... 13:30 ... Kuwait (KAC) ... 14:00 ... Cairo (RJ) ... 14:45 ... Rome (Alitalia) (RJ) ... 15:05 ... Amsterdam, Athens (KLM) ... 15:30 ... Cario (RJ) ... 16:00 ... Larnaca (RJ) ... 16:30 ... Copenhagen, Athens (SK) ... 16:45 ... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ) ... 17:10 ... New York, Amsterdam (RJ) ... 17:30 ... London, Paris (RJ) ... 18:00 ... Cario (RJ) ... 18:45 ... Rome (Alitalia) (RJ) ... 19:00 ... Amsterdam, Athens (KLM) ... 19:30 ... Cario (RJ) ... 19:45 ... Frankfurt, Damascus (LT) ... 20:15 ... Tripoli (RJ) ... 22:00 ... Damascus (RJ) ... 22:30 ... Baghdad (RJ) ... 24:00 ... Cario (RJ) ... 00:30 ... Baghdad (RJ) ... 01:10 ... Cario (EA) ...

Local self-buy rates in £/s

Belgian franc ... 74/41 ... 74/8 ... Dutch guilder ... 128/9 ... 129/7 ... Egyptian piastres ... 35/0 ... 35/5 ... French franc ... 169/5 ... 170/2 ... Iraqi dinar ... 23/7 ... 25/5 ... Japanese yen (for 100) ... 138/1 ... 138/9 ... Kuwaiti dinar ... 1235/1241/1 ... Lebanese lire ... 68/6 ... 69/5 ... Omani riyal ... 1102/9 ... 1103/5 ... Qatari riyal ... 97/4 ... 98/1 ... Saudi riyal ... 103/1 ... 103/5 ... Swedish krona ... 57/7 ... 58 ... Swiss franc ... 144/2 ... 145/1 ... Syrian lira ... 60/4 ... 60/9 ... UAE dirham ... 96/9 ... 97/3 ... U.K. sterling pound ... 615/9 ... 619/6 ... U.S. dollar ... 355/ ... 357 ... W. German mark ... 143/6 ... 144/5 ...

### DEPARTURES:

05:00 ... Cario (RJ) ... 05:15 ... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) ... 06:15 ... Aqaba (RJ) ... 06:30 ... Cario (EA) ... 07:00 ... London (BA) ... 09:45 ... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) ... 10:30 ... Rome (RJ) ... 10:45 ... Vienna, New York (RJ) ... 11:00 ... Cario (RJ) ... 11:30 ... Cario (RJ) ... 11:30 ... Tunis, Carthage (RJ) ... 12:00 ... Larnaca (RJ) ... 12:00 ... Istanbul, London (RJ) ... 12:10 ... Cario (EA) ... 12:20 ... Ankara (TA) ... 12:30 ... Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) ... 13:00 ... Riyadh (SV) ...

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Apple (Africa) ... 450/400 ... Apple (American) ... 500/450 ... Apple (Double Red) ... 280/200 ... Apple (Golden) ... 280/200 ... Apple (Local) ... 240/200 ... Apple (Starke) ... 360/300 ... Apricot (Local) ... 300/200 ... Apricot ... 400/300 ... Banana ... 260/200 ... Banana (Medjoul) ... 225/180 ... Mallow ... 360/300 ... Marrow (large) ... 200/150 ... Marrow (small) ... 280/220 ... Melon ... 280/200 ... Okra ... 400/300 ... Onion (dry) ... 140/120 ... Onion (green) ... 24/200 ... Peaches ... 380/300 ... Peas ... 800/700 ... Peas (string) ... 360/300 ... Broad Beans ... 170/140 ... Cabbage ... 100/80 ... Carrot ... 150/120 ... Cauliflower (white) ... 210/160 ... Cauliflower (pink) ... 440/360 ... Cucumber (large) ... 200/160 ... Cucumber (small) ... 300/250 ... Eggplant (small) ... 210/160 ... Eggplant (large) ...

Jordan Times

Mark Newham reports on a European Commission study of the future of solar electricity.

**STRESA, Italy** — By the end of the century European manufacturers of solar photovoltaic cells will be making enough cells each year to generate 1,000 megawatts of electricity a year, according to a solar electricity study to be published by the EEC Commission. This is equivalent to the output of an average-sized nuclear power station.

The results of the study was announced at the EEC's photovoltaics conference held in May in Stresa, Italy, by Mike Starr of the British engineering consultants, Sir William Halcrow, which pieced together the study for the Commission. He said Europe would have 200,000 megawatts of photovoltaic power plant installed, generating 10 per cent of the continent's electricity.

But the 600 delegates from 30 countries were warned by Mr.

## Sunny future lies ahead for solar cells

Starr that the EEC's projections would be achieved only as long as the photovoltaics industry continued to receive substantial support from governments and other public agencies such as the commission. Without this support, he said, photovoltaic cell and module production would fall well below the levels published in the study.

So far, governments, public agencies and private companies world-wide have spent about \$1 billion on photovoltaic research, development and demonstration. Mr. Starr calculates. This level of investment, he said, must be continued and, if possible, increased substantially to allow researchers, manufacturers and companies to improve the technologies involved, reduce costs and find markets for their products.

Some public bodies have

already allocated large amounts of money to the sector. The Commission, for example, has allocated about \$30 million to photovoltaics and is considering a major increase in its next three year budget.

Italy has also recognised the immense potential of renewable energies in general and photovoltaics in particular. It has granted its newly-created alternative energy agency, Ente Nazionale Energie Alternative (Enel), a budget of L3 billion (\$2.3 million) for renewable energy in the 1982 to 1984 period, 20 per cent of which will fund photovoltaics work. Italy, said Mr. Starr, was a prime candidate for a thriving photovoltaics industry. Not only did it have public bodies willing to sink large amounts of capital into photovoltaics, but it also had a sunny climate and about

70,000 houses in remote areas not connected to electricity grids. Electricity, presently supplied in these areas by small diesel generators, costs up to 50 cents a kilowatt hour — more than the cost of electricity from some present-day photovoltaic

navigational aids, telecommunications and cathodic protection will reach an annual installation rate of 50,000 units.

Installations in this small-scale, stand-alone system sector will be in the order of 12 megawatts a year by 1995.

Photovoltaic system costs are gradually declining and as long as financial support level are maintained, Mr. Starr saw no reason why costs could not be reduced to \$5 per peak watt by 1990 and further to between \$1.6 and 3.5 per peak watt by the end of the century.

At these system prices, the study concludes that by 1995 about 100,000 photovoltaic units in the 50 watt capacity range for small scale consumer uses will be installed annually through Europe. Similar-sized systems for

photovoltaic systems. Mr. Starr thinks that only from 1995 onwards will photovoltaics begin to penetrate these sectors and that by the year 2000 grid-connected residential systems up to 25 kilowatts output will be installed at the rate of 800 megawatts a year. This will rise to 2,000 megawatts a year by 2025.

In the industrial sector where systems averaging 100 kilowatts each will be installed, Mr. Starr calculates that 1,000 Mw of photovoltaics will have been installed by the turn of the century.

In both these sectors, however, market penetration will peak at these levels and annual installation rates will level off, Mr. Starr believes.

This will not be the case with large-scale grid-connected and industrial and central power sta-

2000 onwards.

Taking a base installation rate of one megawatt expected next year, these levels of installation represent an annual growth rate of about 50 per cent resulting in a 1,000 megawatt a year installation rate by the end of the century. If the rate continues unchecked into the first quarter of the 21st century, Europe will have about 200,000 megawatts of photovoltaics installed by the year 2025 generating 10 per cent of the European community's electricity.

In a world context, since the market for photovoltaics throughout the rest of the world is several times larger than the European market, Mr. Starr's study predicts annual world sales of photovoltaics at \$5 billion to \$10 billion by the year 2000. In an effort to ensure that the European photo-

voltas industry is ready to cope with this expected surge in demand, the EEC Commission started a programme last year to demonstrate the large-scale use of photovoltaic systems. Originally, it planned to part-fund the construction of 19 photovoltaic generators with a total capacity of 1.3 Mw with at least one generator in each of the 10 member states.

Political, technical and financial problems have forced the Commission to cut back on the programme and the latest adjustments mean that now 17 generators will be built in nine of the ten EEC countries. Denmark is the only country not included in the programme. First of the 17 is expected on line on Crete next month and the remaining projects will be completed by June next year.

In spite of early difficulties, the Commission is confident that the generators will be forerunners of hundreds of 100kw-plus sized generators likely to spring up all over Europe once the early models have proved themselves.

—Financial Times news feature

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# SPORTS

## Spanish organiser Saporta reviews finals with a sense of achievement

MADRID (R) — Spain's experience in staging the 1982 World Cup finals was not always a happy one but Raimundo Saporta, the man charged with organising it all, looked back Monday with a sense of achievement.

The organisers had many critics, including Joao Havelange, Brazilian President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), who waded in Sunday with a claim that Spain had ignored some of its obligations.

But Saporta preferred to dwell on what had been achieved. On the home front the benefits included improvements in stadiums, airports and television and Saporta also saw a wider triumph.

"The games were televised to the world and I am sure they made millions and millions of people happy. On top of all, last night's (Sunday night's) was a worthy final, without violence," Saporta said.

The final ended in a 3-1 win for Italy over West Germany and Saporta must have breathed a sigh of relief that there was no need of

a replay in Madrid's Bernabeu stadium Tuesday.

Italy, having disposed of Brazil, Argentina and Poland on their way to winning the trophy for a third time, were indeed worthy champions.

Artemio Franchi, Italian President of the European Football Union (UEFA) and a FIFA Vice-President, summed up his country's success like this: "I think Italy's victory is the triumph of Latin football, of technique, of improvisation, over the football of force."

No one could have relished Italy's success more than striker Paolo Rossi, goalkeeper and captain Dino Zoff and manager Enzo Bearzot.

Rossi was the man who came back from a two-year suspension to score six of his side's 12 goals after the first round.

Zoff, at the age of 40, held aloft the FIFA World Cup to the acclaim of thousands of adoring Italians and Bearzot, whose astute and untroubled management made it all possible, said simply: "This is the most beautiful day of my life."

## Mandlikova bags Australian title

SYDNEY (R) — Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova cruised to a straight sets win over American Pam Shriver in the Australian women's indoor tennis championships Monday night.

Mandlikova beat Shriver 7-5, 6-3 in the final after Shriver had fought off a nagging shoulder injury in the semifinals.

Americans Kathy Rinaldi and Zina Garrison beat Mandlikova and Holland's Betty Stove 6-4, 6-2 in the doubles final.

## Mutter wins Tour de France 9th stage

NANTES, France (R) — Stephan Mutter of Switzerland won the 132-km ninth stage of the Tour de France cycle race Monday in three hours seven minutes 32 seconds.

Pierre-Raymond Villemaine of France was second and Jan Raas of the Netherlands third.

Australia's Phil Anderson, who finished 10th, retained the leader's yellow jersey.

## World Cup quotes: Bitter, sharp

MADRID (R) — "We're always disappointed when we lose" finished number one in the "quotes of the World Cup" — but fortunately there were some priceless nuggets.

"I lost all for France" ... French winger Didier Six after missing a vital penalty against West Germany in the semi-final shootout.

"I know it often looks as though he is gripping on the pitch but that is certainly not the case" ... Soviet manager Konstantin Beskov talking about Oleg Blokhin on June 30.

"No one could have relished Italy's success more than striker Paolo Rossi, goalkeeper and captain Dino Zoff and manager Enzo Bearzot.

Rossi was the man who came back from a two-year suspension to score six of his side's 12 goals after the first round.

Zoff, at the age of 40, held aloft the FIFA World Cup to the acclaim of thousands of adoring Italians and Bearzot, whose astute and untroubled management made it all possible, said simply: "This is the most beautiful day of my life."

"I am not going to become a bourgeois capitalist if that's what people think" ... Poland's Zbigniew Boniek discussing his future life with Juventus in Italy.

"Italy attacked and we simply could not adjust to their unusual style of play" ... Argentine manager Cesar Luis Meotti after his team's 2-1 defeat.

"Of course I would love to see us attack and entertain. I certainly don't give specific instructions to

defend when we go one goal up — that just comes naturally to an Italian" ... frustrated Italian boss Enzo Bearzot.

"It's hard to believe Brazil are out. They were the best team in the World Cup" ... Pele.

"El Dumbo" ... Northern Ireland's players description of their team hotel outside Madrid.

"We've played on the principle 'stop a goal at the back and God help us to front' ... West German defender Uli Stielike.

"Alf (Ramsey) got rid of winners because when they didn't get the ball they stood around and picked their noses" ... England manager Ron Greenwood.

"If, once in your life, you've got a chance to play in the World Cup final, you'd play on one leg" ... injured West German captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge.

"We don't want to take the 1986 World Cup away from Colombia but if they cannot do it we are prepared to hold it in the United States" ... Henry Kissinger.

"It's the end of a cycle of Argentine football, eight years of hard work which history will judge" ...

Menotti. "Log knives will be sharpened in the search for victims to satisfy the thirst for justice. At the moment Santamaría is the top candidate for the guillotine... his performance has been disgraceful" ... Spanish newspaper El País after the exit of the hosts.

"It's incomprehensible that a professional player like Passarella should behave that way. Today he has confirmed he is a coward" ... Brazilian winger Eder talking about the Argentine captain's infamous tackle on Zico.

"Frankly, I don't think we stand a chance against Brazil" ... the (usually) wise Bearzot.

"In this sad World Cup the winners are FIFA and the publicity people... the big loser is Spain" ... Spanish newspaper Diario 16.

"The English supporters seem bent on provoking the Spanish fans and police" ... Madrid police official.

"I'm ashamed as a Spaniard and as the man in charge of security by the disproportionate intervention of some policemen" ... city councillor Jose Barrionuevo after British fans were ejected from a bar.

## Massive crowd welcomes Italy's cup-winning squad

ROME (R) — A massive crowd welcomed home Italy's World Cup-winning soccer squad Monday.

Fans surged past helpless police at the plane bearing the players and Italian President Sandro Pertini landed at Rome's Ciampino military airport.

Thousands took the day off work to greet the party who descended as the aircraft steps led by manager Enzo Bearzot and captain Dino Zoff, passing the gold trophy from hand to hand.

The entire road system around the airport was blocked and flights were halted as the crowds spilled on to the aprons and runways.

Meanwhile the debris of a night of wild celebration littered the streets of Italy's cities. Newspapers made record sales and state and private television ran endless replays of the 3-1 victory over West Germany in Madrid.

### Enzo Bearzot achieves lifetime ambition

MADRID (R) — At the age of 55, Enzo Bearzot fulfilled his lifetime ambition when he finally laid trembling hands on the World Cup trophy Sunday night.

Italy were worthy winners in Spain, beating Argentina, Brazil and Poland before disposing of European Champions West Germany 3-1 in an intriguing final.

Their success was due almost entirely to the thoughtful and likeable Bearzot, the man who singlehandedly convinced Italy that there was more to football than not losing.

The 1982 World Cup finals were better than expected — if not as good as they might have been — and littered with lovely memories, not least the sight of Bearzot puffing contentedly on his pipe while clutching the object of his desires.

There is no more popular man than Bearzot in football. His philosophy has always been at odds with Italian fashion but he stuck to his belief that it was the rest of the country which was out of step.

The Italian League is amongst the most defensive in the world.

Bearzot is a graduate of the Brazilian school where, although tactics are important, players are free to express their individualism on the pitch.

Paolo Rossi ran Bearzot close as the most influential man in the World Cup. The Juventus striker arrived in Spain after completing a two-year ban in April for his alleged role in the Italian betting scandal.

Rossi looked ring-rusty in the first round, scored a hat-trick in the 3-2 win over Brazil, both goals

In Rome, one group of New Zealanders, taken for Germans by the crowds, found themselves thrown fully clad into the Trevi fountain.

In Genoa, police arrested a man who fired a shotgun at his neighbours to quieten their celebrations. Nobody was hurt.

But in southern Calabria two young men were gravely ill in hospital after a shooting incident during a parade of exuberant football supporters.

In Toronto, the city's half-million Italian immigrants celebrated with a boisterous all-night street party.

Police closed off 15 streets in Toronto's "Little Italy" district for the revellers.

One man rushed out into the street after the game, put an Italian flag on the ground and kissed it repeatedly. Even dogs were draped in the Italian colours.

before the game that he would catch the first train home if his team lost.

Brazil and France brought the champagne to the party. Poland, one of the most popular teams in the tournament, finished third when they beat France 3-2 in an unusually exciting play-off for the lesser placings.

Who knows what may have happened had Zbigniew Boniek, scorer of a memorable hat-trick against Belgium, not missed the semifinal clash with Italy due to suspension.

Defending champions Argentina never looked like continuing their reign in Spain, although they survived until the second round.

Diego Maradona, nicknamed Maradona after his \$7.7 m. transfer to Barcelona, arrived wearing the mantle of the greatest footballer on earth, relinquished by Pele.

Most of the Italians also ended up in tears but that was one of the happier pictures from 1982.

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# J.S. business failures said highest since 1930's

YORK (R) — The alarming e of U.S. business failures and widely publicised collapse of Penn Square Bank in Iahama last week are showing cracks in the American financial system, according to financial

analysts. Trust of New York found that the number of companies that went bankrupt in a two-week period in June, the highest since the 1930's depression and that the number of business failures had climbed to 81,000 this year, nearly twice the rate during the last recession in 80.

Analysts said this sharp rise in business failures is promoting a rise in Wall Street that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board must soon

step up on the tight money policies that have inflated interest rates or risk business failures escalating out of control.

Mr. Donald Maude, the chief financial economist at the Merrill Lynch brokerage firm, said the

Penn Square Bank failure last week and an earlier crisis at the Drysdale government Securities firm were symptomatic of the broader problems of illiquidity and record bankruptcies afflicting the U.S. economy.

Penn Square, a small bank based in Oklahoma City, rocked Wall Street last Monday when it declared its failure after running up huge losses on financing oil exploration deals that involved a number major U.S. banks. Drysdale, a small firm that dealt in U.S. government securities, caused a similar scare when it failed to meet its obligations to other brokers last month.

Analysts at the brokerage firm of Aubrey G. Lanston said the current liquidity crisis, economists' jargon for a severe shortage of cash to pay debts, has been much more difficult to fathom than previous credit crunches that took place in 1969-70 and 1973-74.

## U.S. lifts sanctions against Argentina

ASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday lifted economic sanctions against Argentina imposed on April 30 because of the Falklands crisis.

The sanctions included the withholding of new export-import bank credits, insurance and new commodity credit corporation guarantees.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said no decision had been reached on whether to end the suspension of military ties to Argentina.

Mr. Reagan said in a statement: "I have made this decision after a thorough review of the situation in the South Atlantic following the cessation of hostilities."

Mr. Reagan said the economic sanctions were terminated from Monday because "it is important now for all parties involved in the recent conflict to put the past behind us and to work for friendship and cooperation."

Earlier Monday Britain signalled a formal end to its fight with Argentina over the islands, announcing it was releasing all 593 of its remaining Argentine prisoners of war.

The Reagan administration imposed the sanctions nearly a month after Argentina's April 2 seizure of the Falkland Islands.

## Interest in gold revives

ONDON (R) — Growing optimism that U.S. interest rates will decline kept the dollar in retreat on foreign exchange markets Monday.

Dealers said that along with a revival of interest in gold, the dollar weakened because of the widespread belief that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board was easing up on its tight money policy that has kept U.S. interest rates high.

Bullion dealers set gold prices at \$338.50 an ounce here, which haved nearly \$5 off the sudden \$23 spurt it made in New York on Friday.

If interest rates fell, dealers said, gold could regain favour as an investment.

For much the same reason, the dollar extended the declines it offered on Friday against other major currencies.

In Tokyo, the dollar slipped to 252.95 yen from 254.50 at the Friday close in New York while in Frankfurt it was down to 2.4605 West German marks from 2.4765. It also eased to 2.0972 Swiss francs in Zurich from 2.1045 and to 6.8425 French francs from 6.9050 in trading in Paris.

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# WORLD

## Soviet defence chief assails U.S. hard line on medium-range missiles

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov assailed the United States Monday, accusing it of refusing to soften its position at medium-range nuclear missile talks in Geneva.

In a lengthy indictment of U.S. Nuclear Arms Strategy published by the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, Marshal Ustinov said: "The impression is growing that the United States does not intend to make constructive steps in response to our initiatives at the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons."

Diplomats said the attack reflected bitter frustration by the Soviet side that the United States was not prepared to budge from its proposals as outlined publicly before the talks began last November.

In February, Kremlin leader

Leonid Brezhnev levelled a similar charge against Washington, accusing the U.S. of dragging its feet. Monday's attack indicated Moscow felt little had changed since then.

Marshal Ustinov said: "It (the United States) does not go any further than its notorious Zero Option. The question now has become more or less: Either unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union or the creation of an impasse at the talks with a view to dragging them out indefinitely, accusing us of lacking in good will and implementing the plan for NATO's modernisation."

The so-called Zero Option proposed by Washington is for the Soviet Union to remove its triple-warhead SS-20 missiles and other "Eurostrategic weapons" in exchange for a moratorium on

nearly 600 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles which it plans to deploy in Western Europe from next year if the talks fail.

The Soviet Union has called for a moratorium on further missile deployments and says an agreement to reduce missile stocks by two-thirds should be possible by 1990.

It has also announced suspension of missile deployment west of the Urals.

Marshal Ustinov said: "In this connection I would like to make one point clear: The USSR will not embark on unilateral disarmament."

Progress would be held up at the talks if the American side continued to insist on leaving out of the framework of the talks its forward-based nuclear systems and British and French nuclear

weapons, he added.

The Soviet Union argues that both sides have about 1,000 medium-range nuclear missile carriers. It includes British and French missiles and U.S. forward-based systems in its calculations.

Of the parallel Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) which began last month in Geneva, Marshal Ustinov said both sides had to conduct the talks taking account of each other's legitimate interests and preserving "everything positive" achieved in previous Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

He said the talks really should aim at limiting and reducing strategic arms "and not serve as a cover for building up armaments and upsetting the existing parity..."

## U.N. chief upset at failure of arms session

AMSTERDAM (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday he was extremely disappointed about the results of the special United Nations session on disarmament which ended in New York on Saturday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar told reporters on his arrival for a two-day visit to the Netherlands: "I expected much better results. For me personally it is a frustration."

The special U.N. session admitted defeat at its final meeting after failing to produce a comprehensive programme for arms reduction and control. A report approved unanimously by the final meeting of the 157-nation assembly fell far short of goals set for the five-week session.

The secretary-general here as part of a tour of Europe, said: "We will not desist from seeking to convince all member states that the only way to achieve peace and understanding is pursuit of genuine, honest and concrete policies towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament."

## Indians vote to elect new president

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian legislators voted Monday in elections to choose Indira's next president with former Home Minister Zail Singh, a supporter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, virtually certain to win.

Mr. Singh, 66, was nominated by Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) party which has a majority in the electoral college which will elect the president.

The opposition candidate is Hans Raj Khanna, a former supreme court judge.

More than 4,600 members from the two national houses of parliament and 21 state assemblies will choose the new president, India's seventh. The result is expected on Thursday.

Opposition parties have criticised the Congress (I) nomination of Mr. Singh because of his ardent support for Mrs. Gandhi. They say he will not be an impartial president.

## Bishops urge for Ugandan unity

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's Anglican bishops have Monday urged President Milton Obote to join them in efforts to unite Ugandans and bring peace to a country now torn by guerrilla war.

He had driven with members of his family from Michigan to attend the funeral of his son Lawrence, killed in a motorcycle accident in Santee, a small town outside San Diego.

When they arrived in Santee an undertaker was waiting with the sad news—two of Mr. Cummings' daughters and three of his grandsons had died in the New Orleans air crash.

Two of eight people injured were still in critical condition.

In San Diego, California, ashen-faced Mr. Cummings told reporters: "To lose six children in one week—I just cannot describe the shock and the sorrow."

He had driven with members of his family from Michigan to attend the funeral of his son Lawrence, killed in a motorcycle accident in Santee, a small town outside San Diego.

He was buried on Thursday.

Opposition parties have criticised the Congress (I) nomination of Mr. Singh because of his ardent support for Mrs. Gandhi. They say he will not be an impartial president.

## Sri Lankan judge insists hijacker stay behind bars

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan magistrate Monday rejected a lawyer's application for the release on bail of hijacker Sepala Ekanayake.

Ekanayake, a 33-year-old Sri Lankan, hijacked an Italian airliner to Bangkok last month and received a ransom of \$300,000 after threatening to blow it up with the 261 people aboard.

He is in jail on two weeks' remand until July 16, on charges of extortion and retaining stolen money.

Magistrate Sarath Gunatilleke rejected arguments by Ekanayake's lawyer that the court had not jurisdiction to remand the hijacker.

The magistrate, however, released on bail Ekanayake's brother, Sathyapala, who had also been remanded until July 16 on a charge of retaining \$10,000 of the

ransom money.

A senior state lawyer, Upawase, Yapa, who appeared for the prosecution, did not object to the release of Sathyapala on bail.

Mr. Yapa, however, strongly opposed the application to release Sepala Ekanayake saying that investigations in Sri Lanka and abroad would be strongly hampered if he was given bail.

Ekanayake hijacked the Alitalia Boeing 747, which was on a scheduled flight from Rome to Hong Kong with stopovers in Delhi and Bangkok, on June 30. He had boarded the plane in Delhi.

His estranged Italian wife, Anna Aldrovandi, and their four-year-old son flew from Italy to join him in Bangkok at his insistence before he released the passengers.

The churchmen, led by Archbishop Sylvanus Wani, expressed concern at the lack of security in some areas where guerrillas were operating against President Obote's government, and asked him to do more, the radio said.

The bishops affirmed their support for the government's policy of reconciliation and said that the church and the state had a common responsibility to bring services to the people. But the church could not render effective service when insecurity prevailed, the bishops said.

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